Under the second offer made in 1993, 33 small sized fields (28 of ONGC and 5 of OIL) and 8 medium sized fields (7 of ONGC and one of OIL) were offered for development to the private companies. The last date of submission of bids was 31st March, 1994. Government has so far approved the award of one medium sized fields i.e. Ratna and R-serics under this offer.

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

*33. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the country;

(b) the targets and achievements during the last three years; and

(c) the effective measures Government propose to take for eradication of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The major poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the country arc (i) The Integrated Reral Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); (iv) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana; (v) The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP); (vi) The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP), While the first three Programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the country the remaining three arc urban poverty alleviation programmes. The details of the Programmes are given below:

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored scheme, being implemented in all the blocks of the country since 1980, Under, this scheme Central funds are allocated to States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country,

IRDP aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them to acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose household annual income is below the poverty line of Rs. 11000 at 1991-92 prices. Within the target group there is an ensured coverage of certain categories SC/ST 50%; women 40%; and physically handicapped 3%. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs. 6,000 for SC/ST families and the physically handicaped; for others Rs. 5,000 in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and Rs. 4,000 in the non-Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are two important sub-schemes of Integrated Rural Development Proerammc.

(ii) *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IRY}:* The JRY is a wage employment programme which has been in operation since 1989, The primary objective of the JRY is the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objective is the creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits, and for improvement thereby in the overall quality of life for the people in the rural areas. Under the Yojana, funds are allocated among the Statcs/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. Further, the allocations to the districts within each State/UT are made on the basis of an index of backwardness which takes into account the proportion

of rural SC/ST population in the district and inverse of agricultural production per agricultural worker, with equal weights. Eighty per cent of the funds allocated to each district arc distributed to village panchayats by giving sixty per cent weigh-tage to SC/ST population and forty per cent to total population. The remaining twenty per cent funds are retained at the district level for inter-bloek/viliagc works.

A small portion of funds under the JRY arc allocated for undertaking Special and Innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations for drought-proofing and watershed development, etc.

(iii) *Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):* The Employment Assurance Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas, in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation. The EAS has now been extended to cover 3206 blocks of the country in all States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab. Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicheny, The additional blocks include the new DPAP and DDP blocks, blocks under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and the flood prone areas of the country. Under this scheme assured employment for 100 days of unskilled manual work has to be provided to those who arc seeking it, during the lean ag-ricultural season. The secondary objective is the creation of rual infrastructure and community assets. Water and soil conser-vation works, minor irrigation works, rural roads, construction of primary school buildings and anganwadis are permissible works under the scheme. From 1995-96, 50 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for taking up works under watershed development. The Employment Assurance Scheme is a need based scheme and therefore no Statcwisc allocations are made. The States can demand funds in consonance with the demand for manual work during the lean agricultural season in the rural areas.

(iv) *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY):* In response to the challenge posed by urban poverty the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched by Government in 1989. It is targeted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas (i.e. households with an annual households income of Rs, 11850 at 1991-92 prices). The Yojana has three components (a) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME); (b) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE); and (c) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgrada-tion (SHASU)

(a) *The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME):* SUME assists the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting up self employment enterprises. A subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 4000 for general beneficiaries is provided under this scheme. The ramaining amount of the project cost is available from the banks as a loan upto a maximum of Rs 15,000 for SCs/ STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000 for general beneficiaries. The scheme is applicable to all urban settlements.

(b) *The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE):* SUWE seeks to provide wage employment to the urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies. The scheme is applicable to all urban areas with a population below one lake.

(c) *The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU):* SHASU seeks to provide assistance for housing and shelter upgradation to economically weaker sections of the urban population as well as providing opportunities for wage employment and upgradation of

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	T	A	T	A	T	A*
5. Mandays of work generated under SHASU	91.89	51.50	65.00	13.11	78.38	36.31

T = Targets
A = Achievements
* Upto 29.2.1996

URBAN BASIC SERVICES FOR POOR (UBSP)

Cumulative achievement on salient parameters of UBSP as on 31.3.1996

1. No. of towns	301
2. No. of slum pockets selected for coverage	3455
3. No. of beneficiaries covered in these slum pockets (in lakh)	64.99
4. No. of Resident Community Volunteers selected	69228
5. No. of Neighbourhood Committees constituted	7845
6. No. of Community Development Societies formed	344

Prime Minister's integrated urban poverty eradication programme (PMIUPEP)

PMIUPEP has been launched during 1995-96 and it is expected that it would cover 5 lakh urban poor living in 345 Class-II towns in 1995-96.

Comprehensive renewable energy policy

*34. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive renewable energy policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NONCONVEN-TIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b.) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has initiated action for formulation of a comprehensive renewable energy policy which aims at utilising the large potential of renewable energy in the country as a supplement to conventional energy sources. The measures for harnessing renewable energy include financial and fiscal incentives for investors, generation of resources, priority purchase of power from renewable sources by utilities at reasonable prices, mandatory provisions for use of renewables for certain applications, human resource development, research and development and institutional arrangements at the national and State level. The policy aims at ensuring greater use of renewable energy both in rural and urban areas to reduce dependence of non-renewable fossil fuel resources, and to reduce environmental pollution.

मध्य प्रदेश को मलेरिया नियंत्रण हेतु सहायता

*35. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को 1995-96 में मध्य प्रदेश में मलेरिया फैलने और उससे लोगों के मरने एवं पीड़ित होने के संबंध में कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बीमारी पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या-क्या है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को मलेरिया के पुनः फैलने पर नियंत्रण पाने तथा उपचार सुविधाएं प्रतिरोधात्मक क्षमता विकसित करने हेतु दी जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सलीम इकबाल शेरवानी): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1995-96 के दौरान मलेरिया फैलने की कोई सूचना नहीं थी। तथापि इससे पिछले वर्ष में मलेरिया रोगियों की घटना दर में वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग) 1995-96 और 1996-97 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा विवरण में संलग्न है।

विवरण

मलेरिया की रोकथाम के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सामग्री की आपूर्ति

मद	1995-96		1996-97	
	केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य की मांग	केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की गई आपूर्ति	केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य की मांग	केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की गई निर्धारित आपूर्ति
1. डीडीटी 50 प्रतिशत	1376 मी०टन	1200 मी०टन	1367 मी० टन	उपलब्ध बजट से 700 मी०टन निर्धारित की गई।
2. बीएचसी 50 प्रतिशत	5605 मी०टन मलेरिया के लिए 700 मी०टन प्लेग के लिए	3353 मी०टन मलेरिया के लिए 700 मी०टन० प्लेग के लिए	530 मी०टन	उपलब्ध बजट से 300 मी०टन निर्धारित की गई। वैसे यह एक विकेन्द्रीकृत मद है।
* 3. क्लोरोक्विन की गोलियां	450 लाख	400 लाख (बीएफ 132 लाख)	800 लाख	तकनीकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार 600 लाख उसमें से: (i) 212.32 लाख आपूर्ति की गई। (ii) 100 लाख आपूर्ति की प्रक्रिया में है। (iii) शेष 287.68 लाख का आपूर्ति के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया।
4.एमोडियाक्विन गोलियां	15 लाख	15 लाख	शून्य	शून्य
*5.प्राइमाक्विन 2.5 मि०ग्रा० गोलियां	20 लाख	15 लाख (तकनीकी आवश्यकतानुसार के अनुसार)	20 लाख	6 लाख की आपूर्ति की गई (+) 14 लाख आपूर्ति की प्रक्रिया में।
*6.प्राइमाक्विन 7.5 मि०ग्रा० गोलियां	29 लाख	29 लाख	40 लाख	4.9 लाख की आपूर्ति की गई (+) 35 लाख आपूर्ति की प्रक्रिया में

construction skills. The loan upto a ceiling of Rs. 9950 and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs. 1000 is provided under this scheme to the beneficiaries for housing/shelter upgradation. The scheme is applicable to urban settlements having a population below 20 lakhs.

(v) *The Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP):* Aims at creating participatory community based structures through which the community participates in identifying normative felt needs and priorities them for implementation. The programmes aims at providing social services and physical amenities to the urban poor through the convergence of various ongoing sectoral schemes of various Ministries/Departments. It aims to introduce a pro-poor orientation in the design of new programmes and evolves innovative partnership arrangements to fulfil the community's critical needs. The UBSP is being implemented in 283 towns on an all India basis covering approximately 48 lakh urban poor beneficiaries.

(vi) *Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's WPEP);* An integrated scheme for amclicration of poverty known as the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Pover ty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP) was announced on 15th August 1995. The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack several root causes of urban poverty in an integrated manner with an appropriate strategy involving various sectoral programmes of the Central/State Governments as well as Non-Govern mental Organisations (NGOs) by envisag ing participatory implementation of the programme with the aim to eradicate urban poverty in the targetted areas by the end of the century, The specific objectives under the new programme are:— (i) effective acheivement of social sector goals; (ii) community empower ment; (iii) convergence through sustain able support system; (iv) employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) im provement of hygiene and sanitation; and (vi) environmental improvement.

The programme initialy targets the urban poor living in Class-II towns (with a population of 50,000 to less than 1,00,000) which numbers 345 towns as per the 1991 Census.

(b) The targets and achievements for these poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years are enclosed at Statement (see below).

(c) The Government proposes to eradi cate poverty within a specific time frame i.e. by the year 2005, with this objective the strategy of the Government is to review all anti-poverty programmes with a view to redesigning and strengthening them to ensure generation of more em ployment, creation of productive assets and imparting of skills to the poor, in order to enhance their income levels and to bring them above the poverty line.

In addition the Government proposes to strengthen the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which emphasises necessary allocation to important social development components which affect the quality of life of the people. Special outlays arc earmarked in the plans of the State Government for these programmes.

In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Scviccs, the provision of seven basic minimum services throughout the country in a time bound manner was endorsed. These basic services which would ensure a better quality of life for the people especially those residing in rural areas, arc:

(i) Hundred per cent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.

(ii) Hundred per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.

(iii) Univcrsalisation of primary education.

(iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.

(v) Extension of Mid-day-Mcal programme in primary schools.